

The Death of Young Napoleon.

It is announced in Holy Writ, that "not a sparrow falls to the ground without His knowledge," and those who believe in the interposition of Heaven in the affairs of men, will recognize a special Providence, in the death of young Napoleon, at the hands of the Zulus of Africa. Actuated by two motives, one military glory, the other to win the hand of Victoria's daughter, for which he was an aspirant, he took up arms to fight a people, who only act on the defensive, against the encroachments of power, ever seeking in a most unjust and unchristian spirit, to extend its domains. Within a few hundred miles of the Cape of Good Hope, the region of country where he fell, in the South Atlantic Ocean, stands the inhospitable and rock-bound island of Saint Helena, where the great uncle of the Prince—Napoleon Bonaparte—was banished, by the English, and died. How wonderful the curiosities of history. Behold the great nephew, laying down his life for England, the power who debased and crushed the founder of the Napoleon dynasty. The death of young Napoleon ends the hopes of the Bonapartists to govern France. There was no real danger of this we apprehend, for the glorious Republic of France is now a fixed fact. Thank God, that so it is. All honor to the land, that gave birth to one beloved by all Americans—Lafayette—and those who aided in establishing American Liberty. France is daily, through our example chiefly, becoming more thoroughly acquainted with the practical workings of our system of government and we hope the day is not far distant, when emperors, kings, princes and their satellites will be unknown on earth, and when these lines will cease to be alas! too true:

There are *ninety-and-nine*, that live and die,
In want and hunger and cold,
That one may revel in luxury,
And be lapped in its silken fold.
The *ninety-and-nine* in their hovels bare,
The one in a palace, with riches rare.

From the sweat of their brows the desert blooms
And the forest before them falls,
Their labor has builded his palace home,
And his cities with lofty halls,
For the one owns cities and homes and lands,
And the *ninety-and-nine* have empty hands.

Old Tecumseh's Views.

Among the sentiments recently expressed by General Sherman, in a letter to a young friend in New Orleans, we find the following: "The great trouble of the South, the great cause of all her woes," has been the 'localism' of her brilliant minds. Instead of boasting of the spot where one was born, by an accident over which he had no control, I should suppose every American would be proud of his whole country rather than of a part. Therefore I hope and pray that the new men of the South, with whom I class you, will cultivate a pride in the whole United States of America, instead of the mere State and locality of birth."

These are words for our southern fellow-citizens to ponder upon, not to feel offended at. He who circumscribes the area of his patriotism to the narrow bounds of a State, instead of allowing it to extend to the limits of a Nation, is in the position of one breathing the dense atmosphere of a confined room, rather than the healthful breezes from the mountain. And then, the statesman or citizen who cultivates this feeling inevitably dwarfs, morally and intellectually, all his thoughts and actions. The origin of this sentiment, doubtless, was in the institution of slavery, for it never was manifested in any of the non-slaveholding States, and now that the country is homogenous in character—all free—we look for the steady decay and abandonment of such narrow, impolitic views. A glorious future is before the South, if she will become thoroughly *Nationalized*. Her waste places will soon be repaired, and "the desert shall blossom as the rose." A brave, valiant, warm-hearted people, if they will but lay aside the prejudices of the past and enter into and upon a new career, they will, within a generation, witness indeed a land of which they may well feel proud. Let the term "The South," spoken of as having separate interests from the rest of the Union, be abandoned, and let the States, where slavery once existed, be known only as part of that Union, in which each portion shall vie with the other in advancing the general interest of the whole Nation.

Politics at Soldiers' Graves.

We do not think the dead are honored, and we are sure the living are not benefited, by raising political battles over their mouldering bones. It is indecent to the last degree, unpatriotic and unchristian to stir up hatred and strife on such occasions. If the people of this country are to live in peace together, if the re-united State are to be members of the same harmonious family, if our future is to be what it should be—a career of unprecedented prosperity and glory—this annual howl of the demagogue over the soldiers' graves had better be suppressed. A healthy public opinion should condemn it in all sections, and demand that such an abuse of a sacred and solemn occasion shall cease.—*Washington Post*, June 18.

We take the above extract from the *Washington Post*, the leading organ of the Democratic party, published at Washington, D. C., and heartily indorse its views on the subject. The men who gained for us the Union by their lives and valor, were of varied shades of political opinion, but they were as one upon the question that our Nation should not be divided or perish. It has been contended that more Democrats than Republicans were in the Union Army, but, be this as it may, it should never be the part of any orator entertaining Republican views to make the graveyards of our soldiers places for arousing party spirit or strengthening sectional animosity. We are sure such feelings would not have been encouraged by Abraham Lincoln, the great chief of the Republican party. The war is over. We are one nation, and God grant that never again shall this fair land be desecrated by civil commotion. But, while thus saying, we at the same time as firmly maintain that the war waged by the Union Army was one involving the highest interests of freedom, and that every man engaged in aiding it deserves the approbation and applause of his country and the world, and further, that his opponents, however brave and self-sacrificing they might have been, were sustaining a cause altogether reprehensible. We take this position—all Union soldiers will adhere to it—and never propose to change or abandon it. There cannot be a question about which two persons differ, in which both will be in the right. Recognizing, then, the glorious and honorable part taken by our soldiers in maintaining our nationality, and considering they are entitled to go down in history as equally patriotic and praiseworthy as those who fell at Bunker Hill, Princeton, or Cowpens, we believe the American people never will allow the day to come when their graves will be viewed with indifference, or their memories cease to be revered.

A Deserved Rebuke.

Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, is now in the United States Senate, and recently delivered a speech therein. Without either condemning or approving his line of argument—for this paper is not a political one—we cannot forebear quoting and endorsing his views on one point. "We are tauntingly told," said he "that proof of our disloyalty, is found in the presence on this floor of twenty-two members who served in the Confederate army, and the South is reproached, nay, denounced, for sending such men to represent her here. Sir, the answer to this charge is simple. Nearly every man in the South who could bear arms was in her armies and she can scarcely be reproached with justice for trusting and honoring in peace the men who risked their fortunes and their lives for her in war. And when the fact is cited that while the South sends so many of her old soldiers to represent her in this august assembly the North sends but four, I submit that the reproach, if reproach rests anywhere, belongs rather to the North than to the South."

Senator Hampton speaks truly, when he says, we have but four Union Generals in the Senate. These are Burnside, Logan, Plumb, and Kellogg. Now, among our Generals were hundreds of officers of splendid culture and promising statesmenlike qualities, who ought not to have been pushed aside, to forward the advancement of third-rate lawyers, who skulked off to Canada during the war or hired substitutes. The people of the North lack that deep, warm sympathy, for those who fought for the Union cause, which is felt by all classes in the South, for those who fought her battles. This is the very truth. There is no disguising it. Men of the Union! give your eminent soldiers, many of whom have lost their limbs and health in your service, the State and National offices. They are equally as capable of filling positions and you can show your gratitude and

and appreciation by rewarding them. And, then, too, soldiers, you who acted in subordinate, but equally as honorable, places, as sergeants, corporals, and privates, when you send men of this kind to Washington, you may feel some degree of assurance that your rights and interests will not be abandoned or treated with contempt. Every prominent official should have been a soldier and one who understands their needs, particularly if placed in intimate relations with them.

Adjournment of Congress.

The two Houses of Congress, which had been convened by the President on the 18th of March, adjourned on the 1st of this month. During the three months and a half they have been in session, but little business has been attended to save the appropriation bills, about which there has been a bitter controversy between the President and a Republican minority in the two Houses on the one side and the Democratic majority in the two Houses on the other. Terms were at last agreed upon between the contestants upon all points save the bill making appropriations for marshals and deputy marshals, for whom no appropriation was made. The following memorandum of appropriations has been furnished by the Treasury Department: For the fiscal year 1877, \$124,122,011. For 1878, \$114,069,482. Appropriations for rivers and harbors were omitted this year, and the Post-Office appropriation bill was three millions less than in 1877. For 1879, \$146,304,309. This includes increased deficiencies in river and harbor appropriations and the Halifax Fishery Award. For 1880, (unofficial,) \$163,000,000, including \$25,000,000 for arrearages of pensions, and \$1,800,000 pension deficiencies. And among the most important bills passed during the extra session of Congress: Making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes; making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other purposes; making appropriations for the judicial expenses of the government; to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States under certain circumstances, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding \$10, and for other purposes; to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi river commission, for the improvement of said river from the head of the passes, near its mouth, to its head waters; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate for the purchase at private sale, or, if necessary, procure by condemnation, a site for a post-office in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland; to put salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list; a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious diseases into the United States; a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction of a refrigerating ship for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes; bill to exempt from registry, enrollment, or license vessels not propelled by sail or internal motive power of their own.

With these we should have been most happy to chronicle the Equalization Bounty bill. Remember, boys, you must begin, at once, to work for this bill. Next winter be ready for the biggest fight on record for your rights. Subscribe for your paper *immediately*—back it up, every one of you, and it will try not only to carry the colors, but a musket, too.

The Great Question.—Soldiers, Attention!

Now is the time to subscribe for this paper, for in our next number we propose to take up and treat upon the Equalization Bounty Bill, under a new phase of special importance. Not a soldier in the land but will be interested in the article. Be ready at once to come forward and subscribe. If the bill passes, as surely it will should the soldiers and their papers co-operate, you will remember that for every month you were in the service you will get \$8½, and to find out the exact amount you will be paid by the United States, multiply your months of service by \$8½, then deduct what bounty has been paid you. Come forward then, soldiers! Come to the front immediately with your subscriptions and we will have a charge along the whole line on behalf of this Equalization Bounty Bill.